Brockdorff-Rantzau Addresses Note to Clemenceau Regarding Prisoners.

ASKS CLOTHES FOR THEM

Presents German Unions' De mand for Labor Conference at Versailles.

By the Associated Press Paris, May 11 (delayed) .- Count von Brockdorff-Rantsau, German Foreign Minister and chief of the German peace delegation, in addressing a note to Premier Clemenceau relative to the repatriation of prisoners, asks that the details of the transfer be entrusted to com

that the German peace delegation has "noted with satisfaction," that the draft of the treaty recognizes in principle the repatriation of German war and civilian the ners with great expedition and that special commissions might on direct oral discussions which would include all beiligerent States, it eing pointed out that even during hos tilities this has proved a most effective way of solving difficulties.

The note says that this work should be much easier, now that the war is conception or lack of clearness on par-ficular points, such as legal conceptions in individual countries. The German delegation, if is said, considers it indispensable that those war and civilian prisoners detained or undergoing punishment for other than disciplinary offences should in principle be included among those to be unconditionally re-

"Regarding war and civilian prison-ers of Allied and associated powers in its hands." the note says, "Germany has recognized the same principle. It ap-pears self-evident to the German dele-gation, therefore, that on grounds of fairness certain alleviations in the treatment of prisoners should be agreed on, pending their return."

#### Demand for Reciprocity

The note then proceeds:
"In a one sided manner, some feel, the stipulations have been made in favor of the allied and associated Governments. For instance, those regarding the surrender of personal property, the search for missing objects and the care of graves might be cited. It is assumed that in these questions a demand for complete reciprocity is founded on general human rights.

The note then refers to a number of points and proposes that delibera-by commissions should be begun speedily to clear up preliminaries in readiness for the time when shipping and similar difficulties may be solved and the removal of the prisoners may be possi-ble. It alludes to the importance to Germany that the prisoners return home under orderly conditions, insuring their reinstatement into economic life with the greatest possible despatch, and says that this seems only possible if everything is done to "raise the moral and physical state of those returning."

Since Germany's economic position prevents her by her own strength from providing the requisite guarantees, the delegation suggests that the deliberaof the commissions might extend to the question of how far it would b ossible on the part of the ailied and esociated Governments to helps Germany in the matter, and, for example, in return for the repayment of the cost to provide the prisoners with new out-

In his note dealing with labor questions Count von Brockdorff-Rantsau says that the German Government agrees with the allied and associated

France was chern in connection with the work of the commission, which is expected to take up the Italian claims next and later the French claims.

In announcing the reaching of an ents that the greatest atten

#### tion must be paid to these problems. Position on Labor Plank.

"Internal peace and human progress epend on how these questions are handled," the note says. "The demands for social justice repeatedly drawn up in this connection by workers of all lands only partly finds indorsement in principle in this section of the Allied Governments draft of the peace terms. Three high demands have for the most part already been carried out in an admittedly exem-plary fashion in the German Empire." Referring to the draft of an agree sent on international labor compiled by the German Government and proposed by the German League of Nations, the

note says:
"In order, in the interest of all of humanity, to put these principles every-where into practice, the acceptance of the German delegation's proposal is cer-tainly requisite. We consider it neces-sary that all States should join in this

be advantageous that the proceedings of this conference be based on decisions reached at the International Trades Union Conference held at Bern from February 5 to February 3, 1919

Cleveland Arrangement. WASHINGTON, May 12.-Inauguration

Washington, May 12—Inauguration of air mail service between Chicago and Cleveland Thursday will advance carfler Celivery of mail bearing air mail stamps at Cleveland and Boston by sixten hours and at Albany N. Y., and New York city and Sprinsfield, Mass. by six hours, Assistant Postmaster-General Praeger announced to-day.

Under arrangements made by the Department Mr. Praeger said, air mail from the middle and far West will be delivered in Cleveland and Boston on afternoon deliveries instead of the following morning, as at preaent under train service. At Albany, New York city and Sprinsfield, he explained, this mail will catch the morning instead of the afternoon delivery. will catch the morning instead of the even be German-Austria."

Pracger also explained that letters bearing air mall stamps if posted in New York in time for a train leaving that city at 5:31 P. M. would reach Chicago in time for 3 o'clock afternoon maritime authorities have taken charge delivery by carrier instead of the fot- of the German ships interned in Spanish lowing morning carrier delivery, as ports. S'x of these ships have already would be the case if sent through by been provided with French crews and

### WILSON APPROVES RED CROSS LEAGUE

to H. P. Davison.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, May 12.—The League of Red Cross Societies of the World which has been formed to unite relief efforts is inspired by the same purpose that moved the formation of the League of Nations. President Wilson declared in a letter written to H. P. Davison, who worked out the plans for the Red Cross League. ITALIANS ARE RESENTFUL The letter, which was made public

day, reads:
"My DEAR MR. DAVISON: Permit me to "My Dear Mr. Davison: Permit me to congratulate you and your associates representing the Red Cross societies of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan upon the formation of a league of Red Cross societies designed to unite the Red Cross societies of the world in active cooperation against the miseries which arise from disease and disaster. I know that the formation of the league marks the achievement of a plan cherished by you for many months, a plan with which I had an instinctive sympathy when you broached it to me upon its inception in your thoughts, not only because it promised a development of Red Cross usefulness, but also because I may in it a kindred purpose to that I saw in it a kindred purpose to that which inspired us with the design of the League of Nations—a purpose to draw all people into concerted action for the welfare of the world.

"Although the League of Red Cross Societies has no formal affiliation with the League of Nations, it is so obviously conceived in the spirit of the league that we incorporated its purposes in an article of the covenant. I know that both your committee and the interna-tional committee of the Red Cross purpose an organic union as soon as the temper of the world will permit.

temper of the world will permit.
"I wish all speed to that consummation both for the promotion of Red Cross activity and for the prompt attainment of the time when peace and good will shall be written in men's hearts as painty as it is now heary written in

"Cordially and sincerely yours.
"Woodkow Wilson."

# **BRITAIN WILL PAY** \$35,500,000 TO U. S.

Liquidation Commission Set tles Claims Growing From Military Operations.

Washington, May 11.—A "complete and comprehensive settlement" of all claims between the United States and Great Britain growing out of the milltary operations has been reached by the American Liquidation Commission. Secretary Baker announced to-day that under the settlement the British Governnent would pay the United States \$35,-500,000 as a net and final adjustment.

The claims made by the United States onsisted largely of the British Government's share in the expenses of prouring apruce for aviation material, the production of Liberty engines, the pro-portion of American wool turned over to British manufacturers for uniforms and istillates. It was estimated that British should pay 11 per cent. of the total cost of producing the Liberty en-gines, this item alone amounting to \$16,-

The adjustment is the first to be the question of now far it would be shibe on the part of the allief and belief and belief greathed by the American liquidation deciated Governments to help/EGeray in the matter, and, for example, return for the repayment of the cost provide the prisoners with new outunderciothing, civilian suits and underciothing, civilian suits and the state of the stat the note concludes: "Accept, Herr and Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chi-The note concludes: "Accept, Herr and Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Pawer trip to cago. Secretary Baker's recent trip to cago. Secretary Baker's recent trip to France was chiefly in connection with the

In announcing the reaching of an Baker said the method employed by commission was so far as possible to match one claim held by a European Government against the United States with an equal claim held by this Govwith an equal claim held by this Gov-ernment against the European Power.

The chief debts owed by this country to Great Britain, it was explained, in-cluded cost of transporting troops and supplies, the cost of munitions and ma-terials, including hundreds of thousands of uniforms purchased for the use of the American Expeditionary Porces, and the expenses of American troops trained in England.

### INFLAMING TEUTONS TO REJECT TREATY Propaganda to Support De-mands of Alleviation.

sarry that all States should join in this agreement, even if they do not belong to the League of Nations.

"In order to assure the workers, for whom these proposed improvements are destined, cooperation in shaping these principles, the German delegation considers it necessary to convoke representatives of the national organizations of the labor unions of all these research. BERN. May 12.-Press comment and of the labor unions of all the contracting in demands he may make for allevia-parties to a conference at Versailles, tion of the peace terms. The closing of even during peace negotiations, to de-the stock exchange in Berlin, Frank-liberate and make decisions on interna-fort and elsewhere and the Government even during peace negotiations, to de-liberate and make decisions on interna-tional labor law. It considers it would appeal for a "week of mourning" is taken here to indicate that there is a

the German people.

Private telegrams say that all the German newspapers in discussing the February 5 to February 9, 1919.

"We append a copy of these decisions which have been accepted by the representatives of trades union organizations in Bohemia. Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Canada, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland Spain and Italy, Canada, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland Spain and Italy, Heliand, Italy, Canada, Norway, And tria, Sweden, Switzerland Spain and lating to Russian mobilization, the delay friends the proposition of the peace treaty and the prolongation of the blockade.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin expresses the belief that as a result of the handing over of German counter propositions the treaty may be altered.

# GERMAN AUSTRIA PROTESTS.

German Ships Seized in Spain. Mannin, May 12.—With a view to preare flying the inter-allied flag.

# LA GUARDIA FAILS TO MOVE WILSON

Finds President Apparently Has Made a Personal Issue of Fiume.

Assert Wilson Has Recognized London Pact in Award of the Colonies.

Special Cable Desputch to Tan Bux. Copyright, 1919: all rights reserved. PARIS, May 11 (delayed) .- Representative Florella La Guardia (N. Y.) left Paris yesterday to return to America, having failed in his efforts to effect understood to have received much encouragement from Col. E. M. House The reason for the fallure of his and other attempts lately is because President Wilson has made Flume a persona matter, it would seem, to a greater extent than any other question that has

ome up here.

Many friends of the President are prised at this uncompromising attitude which argument only tends to accontuate. The Italians because of this have which argument only tends to accontu-ate. The Italians because of this have changed their tactics of standing on the entire London treaty. This has brought up an interesting turn to the problem of disposing of the German colonies. Ar-ticle 1s of the London pact stipulates that should Italy's allies get any advan-tage through the acquisition of any part of Germany's colonies Italy must re-ceive a corresponding compensation. What has added to the Italian flames What has added to the Italian flames is that President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau distrib-uted the German colonies the day beated the German colonies the day be-fore Premier Orlando returned. It seems now that while the official announcement was not made until May 7, the day the treaty was presented and the day Premier Orlando arrived, the Big Three apportioned the colonies on

#### Made Virtual Recognition.

Premier Orlando, arriving the next day, was astonished to learn from his ex-associates that the colonies were all dis-tributed. The only consideration given Italy was to appoint a commission to examine Italy's claim under the London ing the appointment of this commission Wilson virtually recognized fusing in his Fiume announcement to ecognize it. Whether this accounts for tis being left out of the American an-nouncement regarding colonies only can be ground for speculation. However, the Italians think they have caught the President in another inconsistency. France and Great Britain both have

said that they must recognize the London treaty if Italy insists. This treaty though not granting Flume to Italy, does give her Dalmatia, all of Istria and the Dodecanessan islands, which President Wilson opposed. The President would give part of Istria and Dalmatia to the Juglo-Slavs and most of the is-lands to the Greeks. Thus more em-barassment would be caused in many minds than if the President yielded on

absolutely against Italy, the latest proof being the colonial distribution, while the British are getting everything they demanded here, including the Egyptian protectorate, which the Italians say was a violation of the fourteen points.

Premier Clemenceau, they assert, refused to take Togoland under a mandate, the consequence being that President Wilson approved granting this to France outright. It is impossible to describe the Italian resentment, which, while being chiefly expressed against President ing chiefly expressed against President Wilson, is now also expressed against France and Great Britain.

The Italian newspapers now are de-manding why President Wilson should not enter into an engagement with Italy, similar to that with France, if he wants to be fair, though they also point out that these engagements do irreparable damage to the League of Nations.

#### LLOYD-GEORGE BARS U. S. ENVOYS IN ERIN

Agitation Makes Him Change Mind on Receiving Them.

Parts, May 12 .- It is stated here that David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, has reconsidered his decision to receive Frank P. Walsh, Edward F. Dunne and Michael F. Ryan, representing American Irish societies. The reaarisen from the visit of the Americans

A despatch from Paris April 21 said Mr. Lloyd George had agreed to receive Mesers. Walsh, Dunne and Ryan, the arrangement for the meeting having been made by Col. Edward M. House at a luncheon that day in the the home of be unable to receive them earlier. The ties." despatch added that it was expected the Americans would take up with Mr. Lloyd to have helped the United States at the George the question of his receiving time of the first scarcity of dyes in 1914

ter Mr. Waish had visited Ireland and tending assistance, Mr. Garvan said, at returned to London, quoted him as say-ing that the Americans had had no con-which wished to cow American business ference with Mr. Lloyd George and had requested none.
"In fact," Mr. Walsh added, "we see

no reason why we should coonfer with

what the American delegation wanted was safe conduct from Ireland to Paris for Prof. De Valera and a delegation representing the "Irish Republic," and had made a request direct to Mr. Lloyd George, who answered that he wished to confer with the Americans before acting, but that his duties precluded his seeing them in less than a week. Mr. Walsh said that therefore he and the other delegates went to Ireland, but that they would be back in Paris early this week to meet Mr. Lloyd George.

EGYPT BECOMES TRANQUIL. Normal Train Service Has Been

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# BERNSTORFF NOTE GARVAN'S EVIDENCE

Says Letter Shows Ambassador Urged Germany Withhold Dyes and Drugs.

WANTED TO COW AMERICA

Reminds Women German Poison Gas Came From Its Dve Factories.

Francia P. Garvan, Allen Property ustodian, revealed to the National Association of Printing Ink Makers last light some of the evidence upon which his recent denunciation of German business interests here and the German dye industry in particular, was based.

He told the ink men at their dinner at the Hotel Commodore that his as-sertions regarding the policy of German sertions regarding the policy of German trade interests here and the supervision by Bernstorff, through Dr. Albert, of every possible form of interference with American trade were no mere surmises

or deducted from secondary evidence.
"We have documentary proof," Mr.
Garvan said, "over Bernstorff's own
signature. One of his reports to the
Foreign Office at Berlin, relating in the
greatest detail all the activities of Dr.
Albert Albert, was captured by the British after Albert's recall. Bernstorff was

delegates from Ireland who were going and up to the very moment of the issue of the British Orders in Council. The A despatch from London, May 7, afby demonstrating its dependence on Ger by demonstrating its dependence on Ger-many. Supplies of Salvarsan too, and of luminal, the only known specific for epi-lepsy, which could only be obtained in Germany at that time, also were delib-erately withheld from this country, the Allen Property Custodian declared, in pursuance of the mams policy. The amount of luminal that was needed here, be mid, would have been worth only \$5,000 and would have relieved untold suffering. suffering.
"But Germany said, 'Let them suffer

and let America see them suffer," Mr. Garvan declared, "so that they may know what it means to be on the side of England in this struggle."

The Alien Property Custodian has in his possession, he said, the original of a letter from Bernstoff to the Foreign Office in which the then German Ambassador to this country says: "Now, if you want to do it, you can place an embargo on German dyes and throw 4,000,000 American workingmen out of employment."

By DAVID MERON.

Epecial Coble Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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Carro, May 12.—Two things here indicate the way events are going. Gen. Allenby has departed for Syria and there has been a removal of all restrictions on travel, and a resumption of their trade war.

Two feur years," Mr. Garvan said.

"The dye factories of Germany have supplied the German army with 50 per cent of their explosives and 100 per cent, of their poison gas. Side by side with that form of manufacture and using its by-products, they have amassed great supplies of dyestuffs for their trade war.

"Two feur years," Mr. Garvan said.

strictions on travel, and a resumption of "I wonder if Germany has not made normal train service in lower Egypt another mistake in attempting to under-except in the canal sone where permits stand the psychology of decent Ameri-There continues to be much astonishment here that the President should approve so uncompromising on the Italian prove so uncompromising on the Italian feet he has turned sudan.

can woman is anxious to decorate her-self with a by-product of the gases and explosives that killed and mangled and agonised her sons and brothers?"

AUSTRIAN DISTRICT **VOTES TO JOIN SWISS** 

Vorarlberg, With 100,000 People, Tires of Monarchy.

Bern, Switzerland, May 12.--As result of a plebiscite held Sunday in Vorarlberg, the westernmost district of Austria-Hungary, on the question of uniting with Switzerland, 45,500 persons voted in favor of annexation as com pared with 11,000 against such a union overtures to Switzerland will now begin, but the Swiss States themselves are to have a plebiscite on the question of taking in the crownland.

Vorariberg is bounded on the north by Vorariberg is bounded on the north by Bavaria, on the east by Tyrol, on the south by the Swiss canton of Grisons and on the west by Lichtenstein and the Swiss Canton of St. Gall. The crownland has an area of 1,004 square miles The district is mountainous. Adminis-tratively the crownland is united with Tyrol, although it has its own legislature. The popuplation is considerably more than 100,000.

DANISH HARBOR TIED UP.

openhagen Strike Prevents Un loading of Food Ships.

COPENHAGEN, May 12 .- Because of strike of the harbor workers here shipping activities are at a standstill. Steam the British Premier. Mr. Lloyd George, after Albert's recall. Bernstorff was captured however, requested that the Americans remain is Paris until the fellowing week as, owing to pressure of business consoled with the peace treaty, he would be to replace him, and he for Germany are obliged to proceed disammarized all his assistant's activities are at a standatil. Steam-ping services are at a standatil. S rect to German ports instead of unload-ing their cargoes in Denmark for trans-

The strike arose from a demand of the workers for the discharge of a number of strikebreakers who were employed as

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